

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

WM. WELLS BROWN IN SALEM.

WM. WELLS BROWN will lecture at the Town Hall on Sunday evening next (Feb. 1), on American Slavery. Admission free.

On Monday evening, Feb. 2, Mr. Brown will recite his Anti-Slavery Drama—"EXPERIENCE, OR HOW TO GIVE A NORTHERN MAN A BACK BONE." Doors open at 6 o'clock, recitation to commence at 7. Tickets of admission 12 1/2 cts.

Those acquainted with Mr. Brown and his reputation as an anti-slavery lecturer, or who have read the many commendations by the press where he has been, of this interesting and amusing drama, will need no urging to insure their attendance on Sunday and Monday evenings. The following notice from the Painesville Telegraph, is but one of the many favorable notices that have reached us from different quarters where Mr. B. has been:

WELLS BROWN'S BACKBONE DRAMA.—On Thursday evening of last week, the intelligent and eloquent lecturer, Wm. Wells Brown, read at Marshall's Hall, his drama, "How to give a Back-bone to a Northern Man." It was a capital performance. It is a well-constructed biting satire upon Rev. Dr. Adams' "South Side View of Slavery." Written with a keen pen, and with a good deal of dramatic taste and power. The Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Addison, after preaching a Thanksgiving Sermon in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, travels South—is kidnapped—sold into Slavery—whipped into subjection—and, enduring some months of field service, is released—and returns to Boston an Abolitionist. The story is full of graphic incident; one sermon is preached, there are several songs, a good deal of sharp dialogue, one eloquent speech, and a constant vein of the keenest satire. As will be learned below, Mr. Brown returns here from Columbus, on Saturday next, and repeats the drama. Those who wish for seats, will find it necessary to go early.

Commissioner Brown of Philadelphia, has assigned to the slaveholder Gatchell of Baltimore, the colored man Brown, referred to in our last paper.—The poor fellow was heavily manacled in the court room, and soon after, surrounded by officers, was conveyed to the Baltimore Depot.

The remainder of Mr. Bingham's speech with a review of its most important points will appear in our next issue.

An article from Mr. Rokenbrod in reply to Mr. Hull's letter to the Republican, came too late for insertion this week.

The Chicago Ledger is a new and independent family newspaper. It says in its introductory:

We start out with the eternal conviction that "God made of one blood all nations of men," and hence that UNIVERSAL LIBERTY is the common birth-right of every human being. We start with complete faith in man's capacity for self government, and hence the belief that under proper restriction, all who are governed should be allowed to participate in the choice of rulers.

Its pages give ample evidence that these solemn words are not used unmeaningly. We heartily commend the paper.

Barnes, Stewart and Paine, Editors and Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

GIBSON'S PANORAMA.

Gibson's Panorama of Central America has been on exhibition for several nights in Salem.—The rich and profusely varied foliage of a tropical climate is an exceedingly interesting feature in this painting of giant proportions—but the views of Panama city—the city of San Francisco—portions of the Pacific Ocean, and passes on the Isthmus of Darien on the California route, are all well worth seeing, both for instruction and amusement.

LETTER FROM M. R. HULL.

QUEBEC, 11th Nov., Canada West, 1st Jan. 24th, 1857.

DEAR BRO.—I am here where the Monument of Gen. Brock towers over me, in over-awing magnificence, and brings to mind the battle of Queenston, where the British General fell in the engagement commanded by Gen. Van Rensselaer. This monument is a splendid thing, being 180 feet high and on its top a statue 15 feet high holding a sword and spy glass. It looks as threatening as the tower of Nebuchadnezzar on the plains of Jory.

Canada West is in as prosperous a condition and gives evidence of much refinement, science, literature, commerce and agriculture, as may be found in many of our States. Their school system is not as good as in New York.

I find the people here, among whom I am passing, kind and reformatory. The subjects of the Queen are in advance of the Democracy of Indiana, on the great question of human rights.—They scorn the principle that clotteth the minds and bodies of men. In passing through New York State, I found the Republicans everywhere, dead to the cause of humanity. The party is a political party, without any moral or religious principles. Like the traveler in the mountains of Virginia, who was kept traveling till midnight hunting a place to lodge, all the time being directed a half a mile ahead, I go from Cleveland to Buffalo and other places to find a region sufficiently anti-slavery to encourage my agitation, and may travel on 'till the gloom of midnight shrouds the party in its own heartlessness. I find Democrats in New York more anti-slavery than many of the Republicans.

If things do not give me more encouragement, I shall turn to the Gentiles, for so did Jesus when his own received him not.

M. R. H.

MR. MONROE'S SPEECH.

The House of Representatives was crowded yesterday afternoon with members who listened to a speech by Mr. Monroe, the able and popular member from Lorain county upon the bill to amend the constitution of the State by striking therefrom the word "white." There are not, probably, over twenty members of the House who will vote for the bill, and yet we venture to say that there was not a person present who did not receive instruction from the speech, and who did not entertain a higher respect for the gentleman after having heard the speech than they did before it was commenced. Mr. Monroe is one of the best speakers in the House. There is a manly bearing and truthfulness about the gentleman which commands the respect and admiration of all listeners. Although the bill did not pass, those who oppose it will find it difficult to answer the arguments of the honorable gentleman.

The Border Ruffian party in Kansas at their late Convention in Topeka, changed their name to National Democrats.

A bill repealing a portion of the code, and making Negroes Mulattoes and Indians competent voters, was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of twenty-one to thirteen, in the State Senate of Iowa.

A Convention of colored people has been held in Sacramento, for the purpose of taking measures to endeavor to obtain a release from their disability to give evidence in the courts of justice against white men.

DISUNION CONVENTION.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Higginson, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following as an addition to the series offered at the morning session.

Resolved, That a State Committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be, by means of Conventions, tracts, newspapers, and political or religious organizations, public and private, to secure the efficient propagation of the doctrine and policy which this Convention proclaims.

(The following gentlemen compose the State Committee: Rev. T. W. Higginson of Worcester, Hon. Francis W. Bird of Walpole, Charles K. Whipple of Boston, Gen. E. M. Hosmer of West Boylston, Charles Brigham of Marlboro', Rev. Samuel May, Jr. of Leicester, Dr. Daniel Mann of Sterling, Seth Hunt of Northampton, Elbridge Sprague of Abington.)

Resolved, That we especially recommend the calling of a General Convention of the free States during the current year.

Resolved, That the State Committee be instructed to prepare and issue, as soon as possible, an address to the people in behalf of our principles.

The Hutchinsons then sang the anti-slavery song, entitled "Right and Wrong, or the Good Time Coming," after which the Convention was addressed by Stephen S. Foster of Worcester.

Mr. Foster argued that the mass of the people were ripe for revolution—they felt that this Union ought to be dissolved, and were ready to do their part in the work—they were not the politicians, the merchants and manufacturers, but they were the independent, hard-fisted yeomanry of the land, if they could see some practical way of accomplishing it.

He was in favor of the organization of a political party in the State, outside of the Federal Union and all connection with the United States Constitution.

He concluded by offering a series of resolutions, which he said he did not expect would be passed, but which he desired, nevertheless, should go into the record of the proceedings:—

1. Resolved, That as men and citizens, we claim the right fully to discuss the character and claims of our political institutions, and to amend, revolutionize or abolish them, in accordance with our own convictions of duty; nor shall we be deterred from the exercise of this right by the denunciations or threats of time-serving politicians or a mercenary press.

2. Resolved, That the experience of more than sixty years has proved our national government to be a mere creature and tool of the Slave Power, subservient only to the purposes of despotism—a formidable obstacle to the advancement and prosperity both of the free and slave States—a libel upon all our Democratic theories of government—a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and a latter curse to the cause of freedom in our own country and throughout the world.

3. Resolved, That, in view of this long and painful experience, we have no longer any hope of Freedom for all parts of the country, unless upon some practical and well devised measure for the accomplishment of this object, and for the subsequent organization of a national government which shall neither tolerate slavery nor any other institution which is at variance with our Democratic theories.

4. Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of Freedom in all parts of the country to unite upon some practical and well devised measure for the accomplishment of this object, and for the subsequent organization of a national government which shall neither tolerate slavery nor any other institution which is at variance with our Democratic theories.

5. Resolved, That this Convention recommends, as the first step towards the accomplishment of this object, the organization in each of the States, of a political party outside of the present Constitution and Union—a party whose candidates shall be publicly pledged in the event of their election, to ignore the Federal Government, to refuse an oath to its Constitution, and to make their respective States free and independent commonwealths.

FROM THE INAUGURAL OF GOV. BISSSELL OF ILLINOIS.

The question of the extension of Slavery into our new National Territory, although not forming any part of State politics, was nevertheless so prominent a feature in the late canvass, as to create the expectation, perhaps, that I should, on this occasion, say something concerning it.

Up to the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I had never considered the extension of Slavery within the United States as an anomaly in our Republican system, tolerated by necessity springing from the actual presence of the institution among us when our Constitution was adopted.

The provisions in the Constitution for a slave system, and for the reclaiming of fugitives from labor I had supposed, and still suppose, were admitted there upon that necessity. And that such were also the views of a vast majority of the American people both North and South, I had, until the introduction of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, never doubted.

But the introduction, progress and passage of that measure, together with the course of argument made to sustain it, forced me reluctantly to the conclusion that, if finally successful, slavery is no longer to be considered or treated as anomalous in our system, but is rather, henceforward, to be a leading and favored element of society, to be politically recognized as such, and to which all else must bend and conform. This conclusion is strengthened, not a little, by the subsequent administration of the measure, in the same hands which originated and matured it.

Considering that we are an intelligent people, living in an enlightened age, and professing the peaceful doctrine of Christianity, and a love of liberty above all things earthly, it may well be doubted whether, to its close, it will contain a more extraordinary page than that which shall record the history of Kansas in 1853 and 1856.

Forced to the conclusion stated, a large portion of our fellow-citizens, myself among them, have resisted the consummation as we best could, and believing that not the fate of the negro alone, but the liberties of the white man—all men, are involved in the issue, we shall continue to resist according to our best ability.

In doing this we shall ever be careful neither to transport its own orders. Mr. Cadwell said it was a fact that persons in the city were breaking up their furniture, to keep from freezing. He was in favor of throwing open the court house, even if it did adjourn the court. Mr. Anderson's suggestion was passed by a large majority, and the novel spectacle is now presented of the court house of Cincinnati made nightly into a vast hospital, to save the poor from freezing to death. A committee of five was appointed to collect subscriptions, and a resolution was passed pledging every member of the bar to give not less than \$5. The feeling exhibited at the meeting does credit to the bar of our sister city. Who will now say that a lawyer has not a heart?—Cleveland Leader.

DISTRESS IN CINCINNATI.

The scarcity of fuel in Cincinnati—notwithstanding the efforts for its relief, and the consequent favorable results—continues to be the cause of much suffering, and the supply is quite inadequate. The Hamilton county bar held a meeting at the court house on Friday, for consideration of some means of relief. Mr. Anderson moved that the court house should be warmed and thrown open for the suffering poor, during the night.—Mr. King thought that the number who would crowd in at night could not be got out in the morning, and that it would amount to an adjournment of the court. He was in favor of devising some building to the purpose. Mr. C. B. Smith spoke of the "cruel and heartless system of traffic" which was now monopolizing the "staff of life," and wringing money from the blood, agony and suffering of the poor, as the cause of the present suffering. He thought any attempt to relieve the poor, should be aimed at the monopoly. The railroads had it in their power to afford permanent relief, by refusing to transport fuel for companies, and furnishing all their facilities for the city itself to transport its own orders. Mr. Cadwell said it was a fact that persons in the city were breaking up their furniture, to keep from freezing. He was in favor of throwing open the court house, even if it did adjourn the court. Mr. Anderson's suggestion was passed by a large majority, and the novel spectacle is now presented of the court house of Cincinnati made nightly into a vast hospital, to save the poor from freezing to death. A committee of five was appointed to collect subscriptions, and a resolution was passed pledging every member of the bar to give not less than \$5. The feeling exhibited at the meeting does credit to the bar of our sister city. Who will now say that a lawyer has not a heart?—Cleveland Leader.

News of the Week.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

January 21st.—Mr. Hutchison of Madison, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Bingham, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS, The violent and arbitrary conduct of the King of Prussia, in his recent encroachment upon the independence of Neuchâtel, has again disturbed the peace of the world, and precipitated upon Europe another struggle between liberty and despotism—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio—the representatives of three millions of free people—that the Swiss Confederation, have by the extraordinary firmness and constancy with which, for the past twenty years, they have served their free institutions in the midst of surrounding slavery, earned the applause of history—in the unequal contest to which they are now called, have our warmest sympathy, and in the gallant patriotism with which they are rising to meet it, our highest admiration.

Resolved, further, That the King of Prussia, by his unwarrantable assumption—unwarranted in philosophy and in history—of sovereignty over the Territory exterior to his dominions, has violated the fundamental principles upon which free government everywhere rests—the principle of municipal liberty, especially dear to the people of Ohio and of the United States, and which by their representatives they here assest to him, and to the world, namely, that the government of every country belongs, of right, solely to the people who inhabit it; and against the violation of its sacred franchise by the House of Brandenburg, Prussia, or by any one, anywhere, or at any time, they solemnly protest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inclosed by the Governor, to Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, with a request that they be transmitted to the American Consul at Geneva, to be by him laid before the Diet of the Swiss confederacy.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Ohio, That we the members thereof, will each contribute one per diem for Saturday next, to aid in the benevolent efforts of Cincinnati in alleviating the suffering occasioned by the want of fuel and food in that city.

Resolved, That—on the part of the Senate, and on the part of the House, (be a committee to immediately forward said funds to their proper destination.

During a brief discussion of these resolutions, Mr. Matthews said that 30,000 people, in Cincinnati, most of whom, in ordinary times, are industrious and respectable, are now reduced to pauperism. The daily consumption of coal in the city is 60,000 bushels, and a supply, by the ordinary means, cannot be had. Thousands upon thousands, he said, by being thrown out of employment, are now in a suffering condition.

The first blank was filled with the name of Stanley Matthews, and the resolutions were adopted.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1857.

Mr. Jewett offered the following resolutions, which he laid on the table to be printed:

Whereas, The violent and piratical conduct of General Walker, in his recent encroachment upon the independence of Central America, and his reviving human slavery in that country, has again disturbed the peace of America, and precipitated upon us another struggle between liberty and despotism; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, the representatives of a free and a half million of free white people, that the Republic of Central American States, by the extraordinary firmness with which they have established and maintained free institutions, and for their devotion to liberty, as manifested in the abolishing of slavery—in the unflinching support of the slaveholders of the United States, and secretly aided by the Government of that Republic, have our warmest sympathy and in the patriotic gallantry with which they are raising to meet their enemies, our highest admiration.

Resolved, further, That the piratical filibusters now devastating that Republic, by their unwarranted assumption of authority over that part of our continent, and by their having again established human slavery therein, richly merit the execration of mankind; that they have violated the fundamental principles upon which all free governments are based, namely, that all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that He has given the right to the people of any country to regulate their own Government, in accordance with the principles of natural justice, and to them shall seem proper; and that against the violation of the sacred right of the people of the Central American States to establish and maintain their free institutions by General Walker, Jefferson Davis, the Republic of the United States, or any other power, we most solemnly protest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inclosed by the Governor to the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, with the request that they be transmitted to the American Consul for the Republic of Costa Rica, to be by him presented to the confederated States now operating against Gen. Walker and army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

The Hon. P. S. Brooks died this evening at Brown's Hotel. He had been in bed a day or two suffering from the effects of a severe cold. He said to his friends that he had passed the crisis of his illness, feeling considerably improved in health but ten minutes afterwards he was seized with a violent cramp and intense pain and expired.

This event so sudden, has caused much surprise and sympathy throughout the city.

A CANE FOR SENATOR SUMNER.—Gov. Robinson of Kansas, who passed through this city for the east on Friday night, bore with him a beautiful cane from Major Bickerton, one of the free State prisoners, for Senator Sumner. The cane was wrought by the Major in his hands, and was peculiarly appropriate and significant, the whole being carved from a solid piece of wood and highly polished; upon it are 31 artificial knots, 15 of which are within the coils of a serpent, representing the fifteen States which have seceded from the Union, representing the 15 free States, and as the serpent (slavery) is still reaching after more States around which to coil itself, the Genius of Liberty grasps him around the neck and says, "Thus far thou hast gone, but no farther shalt thou go;" thus forming the head of the cane. It is a beautiful device, and just such a one as we might suppose would be conceived by one who has been incarcerated for the grievous offence of loving liberty.—Chicago Journal, Jan. 5th.

The five negroes—a grandmother, mother, and three sons, (the eldest 19, and the youngest 12)—who killed their master, the late George Green, in Prince William county, Va., on Christmas eve, were duly convicted, after a trial lasting two days. They are sentenced to be hung in thirty days.

A wretched negro was arrested last Sunday, in Carroll county, Md., as a runaway from Howard county. He had eaten nothing for three days, and his boots were frozen to his feet, from which they had to be cut with a knife.

"NORTH CAROLINA DISGRACED.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly, that members of the Universalist church are incompetent to testify in the courts of justice, according to the law of the State.

[N. Y. Herald.]

This is a measure of revenge upon that church for the stand it has taken against the extension of slavery, the opening of the African slave trade, and the whipping and killing of niggers generally.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—Prussia claims to have sovereignty over the Swiss canton of State of Neuchâtel, which in 1848, declared its independence of the King of Prussia, who had previously exercised a certain sovereignty over it, and in the troubles of that time, his Majesty Frederic William IV. had more important business on hand than resisting this independence, which thus became fully established, Neuchâtel now being one of the States of the Swiss Confederation.—Last summer a number of royalists in the canton revolted, were imprisoned, and are about to be tried. Prussia demands their release, which being refused by the Swiss authorities, she menaces force.

"POST OFFICE APPOINTMENT.—John Trozel, has been appointed Postmaster at Cresson, Pa., in place of Dr. M. R. S. Jackson."

Dr. Jackson, who is thus displaced, is the physician with whom Mr. Sumner stayed during the month of August, on the Alleghany mountains.—Thus early he is called to pay the penalty of his hospitality.—Blair County Whig.

A bill was introduced in the New York Senate, last week, appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of suitable ground near Albany, and the erection thereon of an Executive mansion. The bill expressly declares that the building and grounds shall not exceed the amount appropriated.

It is set forth in the geological survey of Missouri that the State can furnish 1,000,000 tons of coal per annum for the next 1200 hundred years; and with regard to iron, that there is enough of the very best quality with a few miles of Alton and Iron Mountains, above the surface of the valleys, to furnish 1,000,000 tons per annum of manufactured iron for the next 200 years.

There are one hundred and fifty-two custom-houses and other buildings in process of construction by the United States, to cost nearly \$10,000,000.

Since the slave insurrection, the city government of Memphis, Tenn., have passed an order for bidding negroes to preach in that city, and imposing a fine of \$50 to \$200 for teaching negroes in Sabbath Schools or elsewhere.

Rev. Mr. Tyng, the Episcopal clergyman who was expelled from the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, for preaching against slavery, has commenced religious services in National Hall in this city, where he has a crowded audience.—St. Anthony's Republican.

Twenty-five Dakota families, living at Hazlewood some forty miles above Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, have denounced their tribal character, donned civilized dress, and formed themselves into a sort of republic, with a written constitution, President &c. They are intelligent and industrious, and have wheat and corn to sell.

Under the acts of the last session of Congress, 13,750,000 acres of land were granted to railroads.

Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the first railroad in Kansas from Quindora to Lawrence.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of North Carolina to admit negro testimony in cases where persons are tried for exciting insurrection.

A Swiss paper advocating the cause of Swiss independence, is to be started immediately in Cincinnati.

A South Carolina slaveholder, J. B. O'Neill, has been recently appointed a Vice President of the American Bible Society.

SALEM QUARTERLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

The next session of this association will be held at West Meadfield, in South Township, on First day, the 15th of Second Month.

All are invited to attend and participate.

ESTHER HARRIS, } Clerks.
ISAAC TRESCOTT, }

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Jan. 27.

D. H. Morgan, Sylvestre,	\$1.00-587
Thomas Rakestraw, Mr. Union,	1,50-647
Pierce Garretson, "	1,50-638
P. C. Morris, "	1,00-623
John Postius, Petersburg,	1,00-624
O. L. Sutcliffe, Ravenna,	33-581
Edward Catcott, Scio,	1,05-584
Hoops Bailey, Smithfield,	1,50-644

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	
Mail, Leaves Salem,	12.20, P. M.
Express	6.10, P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Mail, Arrives Salem,	9.37, A. M.
Express,	5.43, P. M.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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Salem, Jan., 24, 1857.

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Pipe Staves 4 1/2 feet long, 3 1/2 inches wide, 1 1/2 thick, heart edge, \$17 per thousand.

Barrel Staves, 33 inches long, 4 inches wide, 1 inch thick heart edge, and Heading, 22 inches long, 7 inches wide, and from 1 to 1 1/4 inches thick, heart edge, \$10 for 700 staves and 300 pieces heading.

Also, \$12 per thousand for heading alone. All from good White Oak, free from worm holes, well made, and delivered at either of the Railroad Stations east of Alliance, H. P. ADAMS.

One-half mile south of Salem, on the Lisbon road. Jan. 21, '57-cf.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND SEE HEATON'S NEW GOODS.

At Salem Exchange!!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK. Just received a good supply of Seasonable Winter Goods, Overcoats, Cloths, Cassimeres, cheap Red Flannels, Canton Flannels, and Men's Shirts and Drawers. Ladies' and Men's Shawls, Bay State and Brochu. Printed Flannels and Cashmeres, Rich Styles. French Merinos Plain and Barred, Very Cheap.

LADIES' FURS. Cloth Gloves, Gauntlet Gloves and Woolen Wrists. A Beautiful Assortment of Hoods, Hosiery and Gloves. Elegant lot of traveling Blankets. New style Winter Ties. Dress, Cloak and Mantle Trimmings. Clothing made to order, and on hand as cheap as the cheapest, and good as any. Robes and Blankets, you will find a general assortment.

WANTED.—Fur, Pelts, Hides, Butter and Pottery, for which the best CASH price will be paid. Leather—Sole and Upper.

All these articles will be sold reasonable. Call and see. J. HEATON.

The American Phrenological Journal for 1857.—Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely illustrated with Engravings, and published monthly at One Dollar a year. Every Family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy. Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Young men about to start forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right, and understand their course, will find this Journal a friend and monitor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology, and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.—

The Water-Cure Journal for 1857.—Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health, with Engravings illustrating the Human system—a Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

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The Phrenological Journal, The Water-Cure Journal, and Life Illustrated, are among the most valuable periodicals published in this country.—Albany Journal.

The United States Constitution and its PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Third Edition, Enlarged. 12mo. 208 pages. Just published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.; in thick paper covers, 57 1/2.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage, viz., forty-four cents for those in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.
No. 2. White Slavery in the United States.
No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By Rev. T. W. Higginson.
No. 5. The United States Slave Trade. By John G. Fairley.
No. 6. The "Ruin" of Jamaica. By Richard Hildreth.
No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.
No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.

No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady.

THE MONEY KINGS.

country which was promised to his race. They would then, from pure gratitude, have made him King of Palestine; but whether they would have exchanged their European wealth and business for the land of the Bible, still remains an open question. Our lamented friend, the late Major Noah was a zealous and earnest co-laborer of Roth-

"Yes, Baron, I have already done myself the honor of mentioning you."

lished daily or not. Mr. Hale, of Boston, endeavored to illucidate the matter, and convinced the House that they were only entitled to three papers a day. Mr. Morrell, of Fall River, who offered the order, departed somewhat from the customary rule, by limiting members to one copy of any paper. The reason for this departure, he ex-

At a late meeting of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association, held in Edinburgh, Mr. A. J. Ellis announced to the audience that if they wished to avoid sleepless nights, they should lie with their heads to the north; not on any account to lie with their heads

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